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TWO NEW SPECIES OF SHORE-BUGS (HEMIPTERA)
(SALDIDAE: LEPTOPODIDAE)

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The present paper characterizes two new shore-bugs—one species of the family Saldidae from the Solomon Islands and the other of the family Leptopodidae from Madagascar.

Pentacora sororia, n. sp.

Small, obovate, dusky testaceous, rather dull, with the color areas of brown, fuscous or black variable in size, intensity and indefinite in pattern as discussed in description of structures. Length, 3.75 mm. (male) and 4.25 mm. (female); width, 1.62 mm. (male) and 2.12 mm. (female).

Head testaceous with a fuscous or blackish bifid area bearing ocelli, sometimes most of vertex and postocular part blackish; ocelli prominent, separated by less than the diameter of an ocellus. Rostrum long, dark fuscous, shining, extending between hind coxae. Antennae long, slender, testaceous with last two segments dark or blackish fuscous, shortly hairy, with pubescence also on last two segments, measurements—I, 28; II, 62 (male) and 74 (female); III, 42; IV, 42.

Pronotum moderately convergent anteriorly, with outer margins nearly straight; callus large, moderately elevated, with large discal impressions; collar short, narrow, testaceous; hind lobe about one-half as long as callus (10:22), deeply roundly excavated behind, width at base much greater than width of front margin of anterior lobe (115:65), or median length of entire pronotum (115:38). Scutellum very little raised, often mostly black with apex testaceous, the width at base and median length almost equal (74:70). Hemelytra variable in color, flavotestaceous with veins fuscous, or with fuscous and blackish areas that are somewhat variable in size, intensity of color markings and blackish veins; membrane pale in testaceous forms, mostly fuscous in darker forms, divided into five cells. Legs dusky testaceous or whitish testaceous, the femora with some small fuscous spots. Hind legs with tibiae much longer than femora (128:90). Measurements: 80 units equal one millimeter.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Malaupaina, Three Sisters, Solomon Islands, May 12, 1934, B. A. Lever, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 5 specimens, same data as type.

As *P. sororia* n. sp. is very closely allied to *P. sphacelata* (Uhler) and *P. sonneveldi* Blöte in color, markings and general aspect, the three species are easily confused. *P. sonneveldi* is clothed with distinctly longer pubescent hairs than the other two species. *P. sororia* is smaller,

shorter hind tibiae (128:150) and slightly longer pubescence than *P. sphacelata*. *Sonneveldi* has been reported in the literature from the Celebes and Malay. *P. sphacelata* is widely distributed in North, Central and Insular Americas. It is primarily a tenant of wet sandy and muddy shores near the water's edge of salt and brackish marshes, swamps, tidal flats and ponds of the seacoast (Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf), also of inland salt lakes, springs and wells. Seashores, where high waves break on the beaches and leave heavy pounding surf, make conditions impossible for their existence. Specimens from the light-colored sands of West Indies are usually very pale in color. It has also been taken in Peru.

Martiniola pulla, n. sp.

Large, oblong-ovate, black with testaceous and flavotestaceous markings as described with structures. Length, 4.75 mm.; width, 1.95 mm.

Head black, with a median longitudinal furrow in front of ocellar tubercle, with two pairs of erect spines (one on each side of furrow; first pair between eyes and second pair slightly in front of eyes) and three upright spines on top of anterior tubercle testaceous, each side with three extremely long, pale testaceous, laterally-projecting spines, beneath with numerous, white, setalike hairs; ocelli placed obliquely on top of ocellar tubercle, separated by less than the diameter of an ocellus. Rostrum black-fuscous with apex of first segment testaceous, beset with several, long, white, setal hairs; segment I with three extremely long, laterally-directed, pale testaceous spines on each side; II with two much shorter pale spines on each side. Antennae very long, slender, without pubescence, blackish fuscous; segment I short, distinctly flattened, with two or three, short, white spines on each side; II slightly thicker than next two; III and IV quite slender, measurements—I, 21; II, 85; III, 80; IV, 50.

Pronotum rugulose, coarsely punctate, black with five or six small pale spots, beset with numerous, erect or suberect, whitish spinulae or setal hairs; front lobe constricted, much narrower than hind lobe (80:110), shorter than hind lobe (35:45); collar short, narrow, constricted; hind lobe truncate behind, higher and more convex than front lobe, beset with some whitish setal hairs. Scutellum wider at base than median length (60:40), black with apex and a small elevated callus on each side at middle flavotestaceous. Hemelytra blackish, with two sub-basal stripes in clavus (one on each side), a submedian stripe in inner corium, and a large subbasal spot, another spot scarcely back of the middle and a divided subapical spot flavotestaceous; embolium moderately wide at base, then narrowed posteriorly, whitish, with outer boundary vein thick, dark fuscous, and armed on exterior margin with a row of moderately long, sharp, whitish spines resting on fuscous bases; membrane dark fuscous, composed of four cells. Thorax beneath blackish with acetabula whitish; venter whitish, with bases of segment fuscous. Elytral spinulae erect or suberect, brownish or fuscous. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate on about basal half, thence narrower and without areolae.

Legs long, slender, with all femora strongly tapering apically, black, the inferior surfaces of all femora and basal part of their dorsal sur-

faces whitish testaceous; all tibiae and all femora with a subapical, flavotestaceous band. Anterior femora armed beneath with six pairs of extremely long, slender, divergent spines (six spines on front and six on hind edge), the three basal pairs black and three apical pairs whitish testaceous; underside of tibiae also armed with six pairs of shorter, black, divergent spines. Middle and hind femora each with a row of very short, whitish spines on hind margin.

Type (female), Tamatave, Madagascar, 1949, in Drake Collection.

Separated from its congener *M. madagascarensis* (Martin) by larger size, black color, banded femora and tibiae (subapical) and shorter fourth antennal segment.